

Foch Praises Haig for Part in Winning War

French Generalissimo Says
Unified Command Was
Greatest Factor in Final
Victory for the Allies

"Dark Days" Described

Lack of Men and Munitions
Nearly Left Entente at the
Mercy of German Armies

New York Tribune
Foreign Press Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 20.—Marshal Foch has
written the following introduction to
"Sir Douglas Haig's Dispatches," ac-
cording to the "Manchester Guardian."
The introduction was written for the
French edition of the book, and is re-
produced in English with the Marshal's
permission and approval. Marshal Foch
writes:

"Written with the strictest regard
for the truth and scrupulously exact
to the smallest details, these reports
are distinguished by their unques-
tionable loftiness and breadth of view."

"If the facts are sometimes set forth
with a light touch, which does not take
us down to the underlying causes and
some of their results, it is because
these reports, written during the course
of the war and addressed to the British
government, were destined eventually
for the eyes of the whole nation, whose
feelings must be considered, just as the
enemy must be kept from gathering
information of value. None the less,
to read them is to discover how remark-
able was the unswerving purpose which
fashioned the British army from 1917
onwards into a magnificent instrument
of war."

Explanations Lacking

"No instrument, however, can pro-
duce of itself; there must always be
the hand which knows how to use it.
When, therefore, the dispatches are
content with telling us that the period
of attrition was followed in the natural
course of events by the period of de-
cision, that the German armies, ex-
hausted and worn out by the fighting of
1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917, were to be
defeated in 1918, they do not say why
the former period was so long and the
latter so short. Still less do they ex-
plain the change in the decisive period
when the Allies advanced to victory at
the double, only to be stopped by Ger-
man capitulation at the armistice.
"The results are briefly set forth,
their causes are not explained. All
mention of the hand which guided the
instrument is omitted. We may be al-
lowed to make good this deficiency, in

which the all-important part played by
the British higher command is lost to
sight."
"The period of attrition coincided, in
fact, with a period of weakness for the
Allies, which was the result of their
incomplete preparation for war. To the
battlegrounds of 1914 the Entente had not
brought more than a British army of
six divisions and a French army lack-
ing in the artillery and munitions re-
quired for modern warfare.
"With these inadequate means we
certainly did stem the invasion in the
first year, but so long as the shortage
in our effectives and material was not
made good, we were not in a position
to undertake the long sustained offen-
sive which alone could force a decision
on the field. We were limited to local
and spasmodic engagements, and the
best that could be done was to en-
deavor to coordinate them as to space
and time."

Cause of Poor Results
"That is the explanation of the poor
results obtained up to the year 1917.
Happily for the Entente the enemy
was obliged during these years to cope
with the Russian and then with the
Rumanian armies in the East. Conse-
quently he had employed on the West-
ern front only a part of his forces,
or had put into operation as at Verdun,
only a narrow and limited con-
ception of the offensive. The result-
ing weakness of the two opposing lines
threatened to prolong for some time
to come what has been called the war
of attrition—that struggle of un-
marked and unsustained advantages,
which wears out both armies without
bringing gain to either—a war without
result. If a war is to end in victory,
it must always be given a character
different from this."

"In the course of this struggle for a
decision (a necessary phase, he said)
Germany freed herself of the Eastern
front in 1917 by means of the Russian
Revolution and the Treaties of Brest-
Litovsk and Bucharest. And when she
turned the mass of her formidably
equipped armies, more than 200 divi-
sions strong, against the Western front
to deliver the violent and, in the first in-
stance, victorious attacks on the Somme
in March, 1918; on the Lys in April, on
the Chemin des Dames in May, on the
Aisne in June, and on the Marne in July,
who could perceive the signs of that
fatal attrition, or the dawn of victory
for the Entente?"

Dangers Felt by Allies
Where was the advantage claimed
from the wastage of the German ar-
mies during the preceding years? Was
there no danger that the conflict of ar-
mies, even armies of the finest quality
like the British, might end in disaster,
unless they possessed a Higher Com-
mand capable of dominating the situ-
ation and controlling the turn of events,
able to take the troops in hand again,
to reorganize and so dispose them that
they might first bring the enemy to a
standstill, then attack him with such
violence, dash, and such repeated blows
as were never surpassed?"

"At every stage both higher com-
mand and staffs proved more than
equal to their tasks. Thanks to the
activity they were to display after the
German attacks in the spring of 1918,
and in spite of the losses suffered,
more than sixty British divisions, ten
times the number in 1914, were to be
kept in fighting order until the end of
the year; and their morale was to be
better than ever. Lines of resistance
were multiplied before Amiens, Arras,

Eagle Boat Fleet Put On Coast Whisky Patrol

Anticipating a general conspiracy
to bring rum and whisky illegally in-
to this country, the Treasury Depart-
ment has arranged to use the United
States Coast Guard Service in run-
ning down smugglers who may seek
to land liquor from Cuba, Jamaica
and the West Indies along the Atlan-
tic Coast.
"Captain Byron L. Reed, in command
of this district, has been informed that
a fleet of Eagle boats will be put at
his disposal, and he has been au-
thorized to hire 184 firemen, oilers
and machinists familiar with oil
burning craft, to man the small boats
that are to pursue the smugglers.
These boats will patrol the coast and
try to prevent steamships from drop-
ping the contraband liquor overboard
when approaching port."

Bethune, Hazebrouck, Saint Omer and
Cassel.
"Preparations were also made to flood
tracts of country, for the ground was
to be contested bitterly, foot by foot.
Above all, powerful supplies of Allied
reserves were to be kept freely moving
in constant play between all the
armies. It was possible for the
French troops to relieve the Fifth
British Army south of the Somme at
the commencement of April, and for
seven French divisions to support the
Second British Army in Flanders in the
same month; for five British divisions
to reinforce the Sixth French Army on
the Chemin des Dames; finally, for two
British divisions to assist the Fifth
French Army in the Forest of Rheims,
and two other divisions of the Tenth
French Army at Villers-Cotterets, and
join in the counter offensive of July 18.
"Thus it was, thanks in particular
to the activities of the British higher
command and to its grasp of the
needs of the situation, more than 200
German divisions were stopped short
in their offensive by a smaller number
of Allied divisions, and our defensive
proved to be victorious. The same
must be said for the support lent by
the British troops to other armies dur-
ing our actual offensive."

"In order to estimate the ardor and
endurance of these troops during this
final stage it will be enough to mention
the dates and importance of the main
events:

Battle of Amiens—August 8 to 13,

in which the 4th Army took 22,000
prisoners and more than 400 guns.
Battle of Bapaume—August 21 to
September 1, 3d Army and left wing
of the 4th Army; 34,000 prisoners,
270 guns.

Battle of the Scarpe—August 28 to
September 8, 1st Army; 15,000 pris-
oners, 200 guns.
Battle of Havrincourt and Epéhy—
September 12 to 18, 4th and 3d ar-
mies; 12,000 prisoners, 100 guns.
Battle of Cambrai and the Hin-
denburg Line—September 27, Octo-
ber 5, 4th, 3d and 1st armies, which
ended in the breaking of the Hinden-
burg Line and in the capture of 35-
000 prisoners and 380 guns.

Battle of Flanders—September 28
to October 14, 2d Army.
Battle of Le Cateau—October 6 to
12, 4th, 3d and 1st armies.
Battle of the Selle—October 17 to
25, 4th and 3d armies; 20,000 pris-
oners, 475 guns.

Battle of the Sambre—November 1
to 11, 4th, 3d and 1st armies; 19-
000 prisoners, 450 guns.
"The effect of these violent and re-
peated British attacks was greatly
enhanced because they were linked up
with the actions of other Allied ar-
mies, French, American and also Bel-
gian, which struck blows that told no
less powerfully in the general plan of
this converging assault, extending
from the North Sea to the Moselle."

"Never at any time in history has
the British army achieved greater re-
sults in attack than in this unbroken
offensive lasting 116 days, from July
18 to November 11. The victory gained
was indeed complete, thanks to the
excellence of the commanders of
armies, corps and divisions; thanks,
above all, to the unselfishness, to the
wise, loyal and energetic policy of
their commander in chief, who made
easy a great combination and sanc-
tioned a prolonged and gigantic effort.
Was it not the insight of an experi-
enced and enlightened commander
which led him to intervene as he did
with his own government on March 24,
1918, and with the Allied governments
assembled at Doullens on the 28th, to
the end that the French and British
armies might at once be placed under
a single command, even though his
personal position should thereby suf-
fer?"

"In the events that followed did he
not prove that he was above all anx-
ious to anticipate and move in perfect
harmony with the general Allied plan,
framed by the new supreme com-
mand?"

Faces Death in Cell In Effort to Give Away \$16,000,000

U. S. Relief Worker in Syria
Finds Charitable Mission
Difficult and Succeeds
Only by Bluffing Turks

There are circumstances under which
the giving away of \$16,000,000 isn't as
simple a proceeding as it would appear,
as is evidenced by the experiences of
Charles A. Dana, of Deer Lodge, Mont.,
whose story was made public yesterday
through the Near East Relief.

Confinement for weeks in a filthy
prison cell with a madman for com-
pany, a forced journey with his wife,
little daughter and niece for four days
on a flat car in the dead of winter, and
constant surveillance by Turkish gen-
darmes were some of the difficulties Mr.
Dana had to meet in his capacity of dis-
penser of assistance to the starving
people of Syria.

Mr. Dana, a bank auditor and exam-
iner, went to Beirut before the out-
break of the World War to reorganize
the American Press, the institution
which does the publishing and banking
for most of the Christian missions in
that part of the world. When hostil-
ties began he took charge of relief
finances.

Accused of Propaganda
At the first distribution of relief
funds the Turkish police descended on
the American Press headquarters, ar-
rested many of the native refugees and
voiced suspicion that the money being
paid out had been received from the
French and British for propaganda pur-
poses. Mr. Dana was twice arrested
and held for a short time.

Mr. Dana, his wife, young daughter
and his niece, Miss Margaret McGil-
vray, whose father is head of the
philosophy department in the Univer-
sity of Wisconsin, eventually were de-
ported from Beirut by order of Amzi
Bey, the Governor. They traveled to
Constantinople on a flat car with other
deportees, thirty-two of whom died on
the way of exposure.

After conducting relief work from

Constantinople for some months, Mr.
Dana was thrown into prison. There
were thirty other occupants of the cell,
and there was barely room for them to
stand up, packed in like sardines.
Neither food nor water was given them
for two days and nights.
Then, for two months the relief
worker was locked up in a dirty cell
with three other men, one of them
an insane Turk. The cell was directly
over a powder magazine. He was
finally threatened with execution un-
less the officials were paid \$50,000. He
told them they were bluffing and was
shortly released. He had succeeded
despite all, in distributing about
\$16,000,000 in relief funds.

Mr. Dana is now back in Beirut, this
time handling money, food and
clothing to the sufferers without
hindrance.

Plumb Plan Attacked By Railway Executive

Scheme's Originator Unable to
Participate in Brooklyn
Debate

Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for the
railroad brotherhoods, failed to keep
an engagement yesterday to debate be-
fore the Brooklyn Chamber of Com-
merce his plan of ownership by the
government and railroad employees.

Former Representative Dill, announced
as a substitute when Mr. Plumb was
reported as detained by business in
Washington, also failed to appear.

The Plumb plan was then read, and
Robert S. Binkerd, assistant to the
chairman of the Railway Executives'
Association, who was to have debated
with Mr. Plumb, then stated the nega-
tive side. He said:

"The Plumb plan is of interest, be-
cause it is typical of that well-con-
sidered economic thought which has al-
ready plunged parts of Europe into
misery, and which is to-day, in every
country in the world, questioning the
institutions and services of property
and capital. What the Plumb plan
seeks to do in effect, is to pay capital
upon a minimum wage and to appropri-
ate all the surplus which it is hoped
thus to produce for the exclusive ben-
efit of the labor employed."

"It is easily demonstrated that it
is due to the intelligent direction con-
tributed by capital to transportation
during the last forty years that labor
is enabled at this moment to enjoy

anything like the standard of living
to which it has attained. In the last
twenty years alone the railroads have
increased their freight-carrying capac-
ity nearly as much, while at the
same time the cost of moving freight
has declined, the cost of carrying pas-
sengers has remained practically sta-
tionary, and the wages of railroad em-
ployees have nearly tripled."

"The Plumb plan proposes to abolish
all of the competitive effort which has
been the mainspring of this extraordi-
nary progress. Given a sufficient
length of time, this would reflect itself
not alone in a lower standard of living
for the country as a whole but in a
lower standard of living even for those
very railroad employees in whose
ostensible interest this plan is put for-
ward."

Arnold, Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

**MILLINERY
CLEARANCE SALE**

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Hats Reduced to
5.00, 10.00 and 15.00
Formerly \$15.00 to \$25.00

Millinery Department—Second Floor

No Credits No Exchanges



BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specially Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



Gifts That Delight the Feminine Fancy

Plain Silk Hosiery
Three Pairs 6.95 **2.35**
Medium weight, in black, white or cor-
dovan; mercerized garter top and soles.

Black Silk Hosiery
Three Pairs 9.65 **3.25**
Superlative quality pure plain silk hosiery.

Novelty Silk Hosiery
Three Pairs 13.25 **4.50**
Hand Emb'd or drawn work clox, in self
or contrasting shades, on black or white.

Hand Emb'd 'Kerchiefs EA. **1.50**
Pure linen, hand embroidered corner,
hemstitched hem.

Colored Hem 'Kerchiefs
BOX OF SIX **2.00**
Pure linen, narrow colored hem, hand
emb'd colored initial.

Initial Linen 'Kerchiefs
BOX OF SIX **3.00**
Pure linen with tape border, embroidered
block initial.

French Kid Gloves **2.95**
White, black, brown, beaver or gray,
with two clasps.

Slip-on Biarritz Kid Gloves **3.50**
White glaze kid, in short length to crush
over sleeves.

12-Button Length Gloves **6.50**
White glaze kid, overseam sewn.

16-Button Length Gloves **7.25**
White glaze kid, large and small arms.

Lace Boudoir Bandeaux **5.95**
Cream Shadow Lace over blue, or pink
satin ribbon, ribbon flower trimmed.

Net Boudoir Caps **8.75**
Cream net ruffled with Valenciennes
lace, ribbon trimmed.

Satin Boudoir Mules **6.75**
Light blue, lavender or black; baby
French heels.

Crepe de Chine Matinees **14.75**
Black, light blue or lavender, ruffled with
margot lace.

THE NEW FASHIONS for Women & Misses for Wear at the SOUTHERN WINTER RESORTS

A most distinguished ensemble of modes typical
of the individualized presentations of this shop.
The collection includes recently received models
from Paris and Bonwit Teller & Co. originations
specifically designed for the fashionable season
at Florida, California, Havana and Porto Rico.

THE COMPLETE SOUTHERN RESORT WARDROBE IN EVERY DETAIL AND PHASE OF CORRECT DRESS.

Included is everything for the discriminating
woman and "jeune fille" from undergarments to
outer apparel, from boots to millinery, in style
versions that avoid the commonplace and that
accentuate good taste, refinement and elegance.

Especially Featured Are:

FRENCH HANDMADE
FROCKS OF TISSUE FABRICS

FRENCH HANDMADE
BLOUSES AND BONTELL SHIRTS

SPORTS, TRAVEL and
FORMAL MILLINERY

PASTIME and SPORTS APPAREL
IN EXCLUSIVE STYLES and MATERIALS

EVENING ATTIRE
GOWNS—WRAPS—HATS

AFTERNOON FROCKS
for the GARDEN FETES

NOVELTY SWEATERS
SEPARATE OUTING SKIRTS
WHITE FOOTWEAR

—And all the minor requisites of
dress that go to make complete
the Southern costume.

Christmas Gifts That Answer "What to Give"

One Stick Ostrich Fans
Including Tax. **15.50**
Three large and two small uncurled
ostrich plumes in the fashionable shadings.

Curled Ostrich Fans
Including Tax. **23.00**
Five stick novelty fan of French design;
all evening shades.

Uncurled Ostrich Fans
Including Tax. **34.00**
Seven long, graceful ostrich plumes;
light shades, also black.

Brocaded Velvet Handbags **9.00**
Pouch model on self covered frame, vel-
vet handle; change compartment; mirror.

Leather Handbags **15.00**
Envelope Bag of fine Morocco or cross
grain Morocco, leather handle; inside
compartment, mirror and change purse.

Moire Silk Vanities **15.00**
Navy or black, sterling silver comers;
change compartment, bill fold, lip stick.

Imported Beaded Sautoirs **19.50**
Various designs with large medallions in
exquisite colorings.

Gold Leaf Change Purses **2.95**
Small gilded leather purses.

Playing Card Sets **3.50**
Two decks in black leather case.

Leather Sewing Cases **4.50**
Ecrase leather in rose or tan fitted with
sewing articles.

Sterling Silver Dorine Boxes **5.50**
Engine turned on both sides, with powder
and puff.

Spangled Evening Scarfs **25.00**
Flesh, King's blue, white or black silk
net with iridescent spangles.

Scotch Wool Scarfs **12.00**
Imported scarfs, in rich plain shades, with
contrasting color wide silk stripes.

Llama Wool Sweaters **18.50**
Tuxedo model in a variety of light and
dark shades, also black or white.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specially Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ANNUAL DECEMBER SALE

FUR COATS & FURS

For Women and Misses

THE GREATEST VALUES EVER
OFFERED IN THIS ANNUAL EVENT

TRIM'D MARMOT COATS, 30-inch long
coats; reverse border and nutria collar and
cuffs. **110.00**

FRENCH SEAL COATS, box model, 30 and
36 inches long, dyed coney pelts. **135.00**

TAUPE NUTRIA COATS, chic 30-inch long
model. Shawl collar and cuffs. **185.00**

HUDSON SEAL COATS, jaunty 30-inch long
dyed muskrat coats, with belts. **225.00**

TRIM'D TAUPE NUTRIA COATS, full flare,
30 inches long, opossum cape collar. **245.00**

SCOTCH MOLE COATS, smart 30-inch long
model of select skins, with girdle. **275.00**

TRIM'D HUDSON SEAL COATS, 30 inches
long; collar and cuffs of beaver or skunk. **295.00**

NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS, fine blue-
skins, 30-inch long model, with girdle. **375.00**

TAUPE NUTRIA WRAPS, 48-inch long, full
cut model, with large collar. **395.00**

TRIM'D HUDSON SEAL COATS, 36 inches
long, squirrel, beaver, Australian opossum
shawl collar and cuffs. **395.00**

NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS, 36-inch long,
full flare model, selected skins. **450.00**

SCOTCH MOLE WRAPS, of fine pelts, 43 and
45 inches long, full models. **450.00**

BROADTAIL & MINK COATS AND WRAPS

At Reductions of
300.00 to 1300.00
on Each Garment